

EDITORIAL.

THE DEMOCRAT, is before our readers a paper which we have aided in conducting it.

Our paper will, as far as our ability extends, be the advocate of those principles upon which we consider the perpetuity and welfare of our government depend.

In advocating our principles, we shall endeavor to do so in a manner that will be creditable alike to ourselves and the cause we represent. We shall indulge in no personalities, nor abuse any for their belief—but believing in soft words and hard arguments, that the cause for which we labor needs nothing but a clear exposition to render it triumphant, we shall endeavor to so present the great principles of Democracy which underlie the foundations of our government, in such a manner as shall carry conviction to the minds of the sober, thinking men of the country.

We shall have no policy but PRINCIPLE! and we shall adhere to it through all the changes which the future may bring us! Believing that the cause of Democracy is the cause of civil government, we shall advocate that policy in the administration of our National affairs, which shall tend to restore our government to its pristine purity—bring back to us an era of good feeling between all sections and peoples, lessen the burdens of the laboring poor, and make us again a free, united and a happy people!

In our State government, we shall demand a reduction of the countless hoard of officers who are eating out the substance of the people—a wise, statesman-like policy in relation to immigration and internal improvements—a cessation of all proscriptive and class legislation which tend only to keep up a feeling of bitterness and hatred between our citizens, and an economic expenditure of the public funds.

Our best energies shall be used for the improvement and development of our State and County, and in speaking of our local affairs, we shall do so independently and boldly!

We shall endeavor to make the paper a welcome visitor to every household in the State. Each issue will contain matters of interest to all classes—the politician—the farmer—the merchant—laborer and the ladies.

We have secured the services of Mr. JAMES W. WOFFORD, who will have special charge of the local department, and whom we promise our readers, will make it one of the most interesting and entertaining local papers in the State. We can cordially recommend him—being a soldier friend of ours—and we know of no young man in the State who wields a more ready and fertile pen.

We shall from time to time make such improvements on our paper as our patronage may warrant, and we sincerely hope ere long, to be able to present to our readers, one of the largest and best weekly newspapers in the State. It shall not, at least, want for our best efforts.

GEO. COZAD.

"A TOUGH OLD MAN."

We notice a paragraph going the rounds of the press in regard to Jacob Winans, of Milton, Ohio. It states that he was born in 1769—was married at twenty-one, and his wife has borne him seven children—that in July last, when ninety-nine years old, he walked thirty-six miles in less than six hours—that he has not tasted intoxicating liquors for over sixty years—has never paid a dollar to a doctor or a lawyer—has voted at every election since the adoption of the Constitution; and has served his country in two wars. The junior editor of this paper, who is personally acquainted with Mr. W., would add to the above, that the old gentleman has never voted any other than a straight Democratic ticket since he became a voter. He still looks hale and hearty enough to vote for the next Democratic nominee.

WHERE the carcass is there will be the eagles. Now for the distribution of the spoils. No man is to remain twenty-four hours in office after the 4th of March; whether a life long Republican or Conservative. The pap must go around.—The loyal tanners and the loyal leaguers; the army of the Republic and the new recruits must have a chance. The trouble will be, in the classic language of that late lamented Abraham Lincoln, that there are more pigs than tents.

THE Radicals have carried the election by force of arms. Can't they do so, but that triumph of might over right did not make murder respectable nor popular.

The Radicals have won the white elephant, and have a lease for four years on the White House. The next business in order is the meeting of Congress and the increase of taxes.

SPAIN.

Spain, which has heretofore existed as a monarchy, has had such little prominence in the political world, that the news of a revolution in that Kingdom has taken every one by surprise.

In order to obtain some correct idea of the present status of that country, it is necessary to take a retrospect: Prior to the present century, the government of Spain was called a limited monarchy, although, in fact, absolute. It consisted of a representative assembly, called the Cortes, chosen by the people; but all the acts of that body were subject to the absolute veto of the King. This form of government, which was established by Ferdinand and Isabel, in the course of time became the mere tools of the reigning head; and, as the government degenerated; as the representatives of the people became corrupt, so the arts and sciences languished; so Spain sank from her high estate as one of the leading powers of Europe—first to mediocrity, then to insignificance. In 1810-11, the mass of the people had become so disgusted with their government, that when the first Napoleon crossed the Pyrenees at the head of his troops, instead of being met as an invader, he was almost greeted as a deliverer. Before his eagles the throne of the Bourbons crumbled to dust; and after defeating the British troops which were sent to the assistance of the Bourbons, and the retreat of Sir John Moore—made even memorable by his heroic death—Napoleon established his brother Joseph upon the throne as King of Spain. His reign was brief. One of the most amiable of men, he lacked capacity necessary to govern the wild and heterogeneous population that composed his Kingdom. And it is probable that the British soldiers, during the Peninsular War, and the one that preceded it, diffused among the mass of the people their ideas of government, which, taking root, caused throughout the whole Kingdom discontent and dissatisfaction.

On the eve of anarchy, the Kingdom cut up into factions, life and property at the mercy of the brigands—when the British troops entered Spain a second time, under the lead of Wellington, the fickle populace flocked to his banners, and with the defeat of Marshal Davoust, Bonaparte ceased to be King of Spain. The Bourbons were re-established upon the throne—the old form of government again reinstated, and the people satisfied.

This form of government was continued until the present year, when the people becoming again disgusted with the recklessness and profligacy of their rulers, arose in mass, were joined by the soldiery, defeated the troops of Queen Isabella, re-established their constituent Cortes, proclaimed a provisional government, and the revolution was accomplished.

With the avowed objects of the revolution—to establish a republic—we can sympathize; and thus far the action of the revolutionists were regulated by the true spirit of patriotism. But with the provisional government came the scramble for the spoils. Factions, like mushrooms, grew in a night. Unscrupulous demagogues, ambitious of place and power, arrayed party against party—until between the Republicans on one hand, the Jesuits on the other, the Legitimists, and the Democrats, anarchy and confusion reigned supreme. The Republicans—the Radicals of Europe—following the example of their brethren in America, have commenced a series of proscriptive class legislation and religious intolerance, which has brought the Junta into disgrace and disrepute with the mass of the people. As an example of this, they have, by decree, prohibited the Jesuits from teaching or preaching within the limits of the Kingdom. This action of the Junta was received by the Pope as a direct attack upon the Catholic religion, and he, as well as the other Catholic rulers of Europe, have peremptorily declined to recognize the provisional government. Not so the United States. As soon as it was definitely known that the provisional government was established, Secretary Seward telegraphed to our Minister at Madrid to recognize it officially. He did so. While we have no objections to the United States recognizing any newly established government, it is a matter of speculation, at least, why Mr. Seward should use such unseemly haste as to do so by telegraph, without waiting for the customary official dispatches. This provisional government is a thing of to-day, and the prospects are that, with a bankrupt treasury—torn in factions at home, and under the condemnation of the Catholic powers of Europe, it will cease its existence ere it is well begun. It is not usual, in fact, it is without precedent. We remember very well that after the Southern Confederacy had been in existence for many months—after they had marshalled half a million men in arms—after they had been treated with as belligerents by our own government, that Secretary Seward entered his most solemn protest against their recognition as belligerents by the powers of Europe. If, then, it was improper for them to recognize the Confederacy at that time, after it had accomplished all this, it is certainly unwise, unseemly, and in bad taste for him to recognize the Spanish Junta. Be this as it may, the prospects are, that the present government of Spain, so far from being firmly established, will end in a counter revolution or a despotism.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Although the smoke of the battle has scarcely cleared away, the politicians of both parties are busily engaged in making and breaking "States." All manner of men have been suggested for all manner of positions, and still the work goes on.—The Democratic press and Democratic speakers are solacing themselves with the delusive fancy that in General Grant, the Radicals have secured their own destruction—that he will Tylerize—that there will be government tests for Democrats to pull; and some have even gone so far as to advocate the casting of the Democratic electoral vote for him in this expectation. Could folly do more? Is the Democratic party so lost to all sense of honor as to submit to this base treachery? We think not. Ours has been a fight for principle—not for men; and though we have been beaten by frauds on one hand, and treachery on the other, it is our duty to bear our defeat as becomes men who labor, not for self-aggrandisement—not for political place—not for the loaves and fishes, but for the welfare of our unhappy country—for the restoration of peace and order throughout all our borders, and for those immutable principles which are the foundation of all free government.

Whatever the leaders may say or do, the mass of the Democratic party will stand faithful to their principles. They will frown down with contempt all attempts to sell the meagre fruits of their hard-fought battles, for the sake of the advancement of a few demagogues who aspire to the position of leaders.

What is to be gained by such a course? If General Grant is a Democrat, he will administer the government upon the broad and catholic grounds of the Constitution. If, as we believe, he is, simply an instrument in the hands of corrupt Radical politicians, all that we could do would not change the character of his administration.

We have no harsh word for the leader of a great party; still less have we terms of abuse for one who holds the high and honorable position which General Grant has acquired. Still, General Grant was run by the Radicals, as a radical, upon a radical platform, supported by radicals, and elected by radicals. In the name of common sense, what grounds have Democrats to believe that he will, in the face of all this, betray the men who advanced him to his present position? The idea is simply ridiculous. It is as "baseless as the fabric of a vision." General Grant's administration will be radical; his advisers will be radical; his appointees will be radical; and he, himself, will be the scapegoat upon which their sins will be laid.

THE WHITE VOTERS.

It is estimated that General Grant received in the recent elections held in the United States exclusive of the late Confederate States, a popular vote of 2,517,000, and that Seymour received 2,235,020, which shows a majority for Grant of 281,980. It must be remembered that this majority is of the white voters, independent of the reconstructed States, and the disfranchised voters in Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia. It must also be remembered that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are not reconstructed, and did not vote in the election; but excluding the negro votes in the reconstructed States, Governor Seymour may be fairly credited with the following majorities:

North Carolina	59,000
South Carolina	35,000
Florida	15,000
Georgia	100,000
Tennessee	80,000
Alabama	60,000
Louisiana	50,000
Arkansas	30,000

Total 420,000
Deducting Grant's majority above 281,980

Seymour's majority of white votes 138,920

It is but fair to add to this majority the disfranchised and non-reconstructed States, viz:

Virginia—not reconstructed,	110,000
Mississippi "	"
Texas "	"

Disfranchised—in Missouri	"
" Tennessee	"
" West Virginia	"

Making on this account a majority for Seymour of 138,920 above

Seymour's majorities of white voters in the reconstructed States

In non-reconstructed States

In the disfranchised States

Making a total majority for Seymour of 281,980

or, deducting the majority of the white voters in the reconstructed States

Comment is unnecessary

The old seal of the Republic has been changed, and the seal of the Legislature is now the seal of the Nation.

Gold sells for 134

JUSTICES JURISDICTION.

The Constitution of the United States, as well as the Constitution of this State, concur in the declaration that "in suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." By the Virginia bill of rights, it is declared "that, in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury of twelve men is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred." In the early history of our government, such a thing as empanelling a jury before a justice was entirely unknown to our judicial system but as our law makers advance in the science of government, they gradually throw off that which was incorporated into the system as safeguards, and have adopted new ideas and new principles as the foundation of that purity and justice which it has been our boasted pride to have inherited from the fathers of the Republic.

The Legislature now in session has passed an act increasing the jurisdiction of justices to \$200, and has probably conferred jurisdiction upon them for the trial of all sorts of actions. We have never thought it either wise or safe to confer jurisdiction upon justices in matters, whereby a party to the controversy may demand under the Constitution, a trial by jury; but if we depart from those ancient and solid landmarks which we inherited, we cannot see the propriety of another limitation unless the Constitution of the United States shall be made to conform thereto. The jurisdiction of \$200 is either too much or not enough. Let it be confined to twenty dollars, or be unlimited, with proper provisions for appeal.

THE "LEGISLATURE"

The assembled wisdom of the trooly, etc., still perambulate the streets of the place "where King Arthur got his wife," much to the edification of their trooly, etc., constituents. The nominal object of the extra session is to pass on the Code—no body cares about the per diem, you know—but every rad among them being an embryo Congressman; and, as a matter of course having made "how not to do it" his study since the time when stealing pork—or something else—became the necessary qualification for holding office under radical maladministration, there can be no definite conclusion arrived at regarding the time when they will return, covered with laurels, to the arms of the gushing patriots who elevated them to the position of "law-makers."

Occasionally we have a grunt from Farnsworth; and the man of many professions—"Doctor" Pinnell—incontinently belches forth, much to the amusement of the small boys who are spectators.

We would give a summary of their proceedings, were they of any interest whatever. The various chapters of the Code are brought up slowly, and discussed sleepily and lazily; a general air of drowsiness pervading the entire concern.

H. RIVES POLLARD KILLED.—By telegraph we see that on the 24th H. Rives Pollard was killed while standing in front of his office, by James Grant. It seems that Pollard, who was the Editor of the Southern Opinion, had published an article reflecting on Grant's sister, which was the occasion of the deed.

Mr. Pollard was one of the most accomplished writers of the country, and has been connected with the Richmond press for many years, and his tragic death will cause deep sorrow to his many friends.

For the Democrat.

To the Executive Citizens of Lewis County.

We have the honor to advise you of the death of your friend and safety. You have shown a liberal patronage, and we are sorry to see you in this position to forget and neglect.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Mason county, the following tributes to the memory of the late

was pleased Almighty God to remove from the mortal life of our countryman George W. Summers for many years a distinguished member of this Bar, and who was a heart and gentle, manly doer both at the Bar and on the ground won to himself a host of friends.

That this meeting has heard with deep and heartfelt regret the sad and sudden death of a noble and able statesman and the legal profession a co-genial member and a friend.

That we look around in sorrow to fill his place, whether in the friendly circle, that the press casts its shadow on our work, we recall with pride the laurels adorned his brow.

That we tender to his many friends and relatives our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That we request the Circuit Court of this county, to have these tributes spread upon the records, and a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of this Circuit, and a copy be sent to his family.

In motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. BOLSER, Pres't.

JOHN W. ENGLISH, Sec'y.

Paris ladies go out sporting with a dog gun. One was caught the other day out a house, and fined.

Two praters now represent Lynn, in the Legislature.

STATE ITEMS.

Martinsburg wants water and gas works. It may need the water works, but is already abundantly supplied with gas.

On the 12th inst., they had three run-aways and consequent "smashups" in Morgantown. Not much of a day for fun, either.

Captain E. J. Carter, of the steamer Lightfoot, and a prominent citizen of Mason county, was drowned at the foot of Blannerhassett's Island a few days ago.

The Constitution says that Frank Woody, a mulatto, was permitted to register by the Board of Registration of Monongalia county, and voted at the Presidential election. So we go!

STABBED.—The Point Pleasant Register says that on Saturday night Samuel Fannin was attacked and stabbed twice, while walking from the store to his dwelling—wounds are regarded as very serious.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Charleston Journal says a messenger sent from that place to Peytona, Boone county, on the 1st inst., was stopped and robbed by two highwaymen, near the head of Lee's creek. One of them shot at the messenger and ordered him back to Charleston.

The Union Register states that Mr. William F. Clarke, a young man of Monroe county, this State, attempted to blow out the light of a kerosene lamp a few evenings ago. The result was the explosion of the lamp and the serious burning of young Clarke.

Our neighbor of the Clarksburg Telegraph thinks the late meteoric shower was very nice, but not near equal to the one "in 1834." That's pretty good for high, General; but we recollect one in 1496 which knocked the one "in 1834" all to pieces.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—From the Ravenswood Press we learn that on Friday night the dwelling of Miles Rice, in that village was burned down. Mr. Rice was absent and his eldest daughter had gone out, locking a younger sister in, who, despite the efforts of the citizens was burned to death.

RUNAWAY LOVERS.—Two pair of lovers left Parkersburg on the last trip of the Rebecca and came up to Wheeling. In the morning they hired a private carriage and started for "Scrabbletown," or the Western "Gretna Green"—West Alexandria. There they were married and proceeded on to Pennsylvania. We learn that the girls were only fifteen, and the young gentlemen were scarcely out of their teens. One of the young men's sister was eloping with the other young man.

The Romney Intelligencer says: "We regret to learn that the dwelling house and kitchen, situated on what is known as the 'Russell Farm,' near the Old Fields, in Hardy county, and occupied by Mr. William J. Poland, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The loss of Mr. Poland is quite heavy, as scarcely anything was saved. How the fire originated is not known. The farm is owned by Joseph C. Panacke, Esq., of this county."

We learn from the Monroe Register that the track of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is graded to Callahan's, five miles from Covington. The rails will be immediately laid, and the cars will follow, conveying the material in ample quantities to facilitate the rapid construction of the road. The Mud Tunnel is progressing rapidly, and will probably be finished in two months. The contractors are confident of having trains running to the White Sulphur Springs next May or June, and in the course of the next summer, the whistle of the locomotive will startle the wild deer on the banks of the Greenbrier. The scenes at the works are lively, showing that the enterprise is a lively and vigorous one. Four or five hundred hands and many mule trains are busily employed, while stores are springing up like mushrooms along the route. Look out for passengers from India, China, and Australia, in the year 1870.

THE LATE JUDGE G. W. SUMMERS.

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

P. M. HALE.

Is now receiving a large addition to his STOCK OF GOODS, and invites his former patrons and the public generally to call and examine his NEW SUPPLY, consisting of the usual variety of DRY GOODS. Also a splendid stock of LADIES' SHOES, Misses and Childrens Shoes. A large lot of Mens' and Boys' BOOTS AND SHOES. A splendid lot of Mens' and Boys' Hats, VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Hats, READY-MADE CLOTHING; COFFEE, SUGAR, NAILS, DYE-STUFFS, QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, and SALT.

All kinds of LEATHER, COTTON YARNS.

And in fact everything generally found in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash or produce in hand.

All kinds of produce wanted in exchange for Goods.

All the above goods can be purchased cheaper at my establishment than at any other Store in West Virginia. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Hale has also a first-class Boot and Shoe Manufactory in connection with his Store, to which he would call the attention of the public.

nov14 P. M. HALE.

FOUND That after repeated trials of other remedies Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

F. M. CHALFANT, Sole Agent for Lewis county.

SEED! SEED!! 1900 bags Timothy, 250 bags of Clover, 200 bushels Ky. Blue Grass, 100 bushels Orchard Grass.

For sale by PRYOR BOYD & CO., Wholesale Seed and Implement Warehouse, 18 and 30, Main street, Wheeling, W. Va.

sep 21

FAMILY GROCERY. P. TIERNNEY, MAIN STREET, WESTON.

Is now on hand and keeps constantly in Store SUGAR, COFFEE, and Groceries of all kinds. Also CANDIES, CANNED FRUITS, ALF and LIQUORS, together with a miscellaneous assortment of articles such as are usually found in a Grocery Store. For your groceries call at the old stand of P. TIERNNEY.

INDIGESTION Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine-glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

F. M. CHALFANT, Sole Agent for Lewis county.

EDWARDS GROCERY AND AGRICULTURAL STORE.

Keeps an assortment of Tobacco, Flour, Salt, Iron, Nails, Glass, Horse Shoes, Wooden Ware, Queensware, Stone Ware, &c.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.

Agency for the sale of Pittsburg Iron Plows, Shovel Plows,

Cultivators and other farming utensils. All of which will be furnished at manufacturers prices, with the addition of freight.

THOS. A. EDWARDS, Main st. Weston, W. Va.

apl13fe15

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oftentimes the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

F. M. CHALFANT, Sole Agent for Lewis county.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

The public are invited to call and examine my stock of

NEW GOODS.

They have been selected with great care, both as regards quality and price. I have everything usually found in a dry goods store, and am determined not to be underold. My stock comprises

CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, LADIES' GOODS, SHOES, &c.

Also a fine assortment of

MEN'S GOODS, GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, SALT FISH, &c. &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

GIVE ME A CALL.

nov28 17 GEORGE A. FISHER